or Omaha.

Shipping.

TYESSELS WANTED FOR EUROPE.

To Load Phosphate Rock from Williman's Island. Quick despatch, and the fullest market rates freight. Apply to WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

MERCHANTS LINE—NEW YORK— SAILING PACKETS.

The regular line Schooner N. W. SMITH, William A. Tooker, Master, having the bulk of her Cargo engaged, will take what light freight may offer, and sall forthwith. Apply to WILLIAM ROACH & CO., Agents.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

Agents Williman's Island Phosphate Co.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, May 23. The President has nominated H. A. Bouthman, of North Carolina, consul at Tampico, and G. D. Smith, as collector of the Eighth Virginia District.

SENATE.

The consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed, and at the night session an amendment giving males and females like pay for the like work was adopted. HOUSE.

In the House, among bills, that for the improvement of Cumberland River was referred; the bill to exempt internal and coastwise vessels from tonnage duties passed.

The bill enforcing the Fifteenth amendment was non-concurred in. A committee of conference was asked, and Blaine appointed Bingham. Davis and Kerr a committee on the par of the House.

A bill was adopted giving the State Department-in examiner of claims and three additional clerks.

Newsham, of Louisana, was sworn in by a A bill pending for a resident minister at

Rome was defeated. Judd moved a suspension of the rules that he might introduce a bill for the reduction of

the import duties, as follows: On syrups, molasses and all sugars and on salt 33} per cent.

On coffee and tea 20 per cent. On pig and scrap iron 221 per cent. The motion was rejected. Yeas 102. Nays 82, less than two-thirds voting in the affirma-

EUROPE.

Union of Spain and Portugal. PARIS, May 23.

Madrid letters confirm the report that Prim and Saldanho have an understanding whereby the Iberian Union will be established. The Austrian Crisis.

VIENNA, May 23. An Imperial decree dissolves the Reichsrath and the Provincial Diets. New elections are ordered, and should the Diets fail to elect delegates to the Reichsrath, the Crown will appeal to the people for that purpose The Alleged Cuban Horrors.

MADRID, May 23. In the Cortes on Saturday a deputy questioned the Minister concerning the reported concerted action of Great Britain and the United States for the mitigation of alleged Cuban horrors.

Morete replied that while such rumors had been extensively published, the government was without official information on the subject He reminded the deputies that Captain-General De Rodas had repeatedly invited American commissioners to visit Cuba and examine into these alleged cruelties and see for themselves how utterly felse the stories were. Arrival of Steamers.

· QUEENSTOWN, May 23. The Manhattan and City of Brussels have arrived.

French Gossip.

PARIS, May 23. The French Postmaster-General has been seriously injured by a runaway horse. Tae High Court of Justice meets on June 15, to try the alleged regicides.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LISBON, May 23. Count D'Eu, upon his return to Rio Janeiro, had a magnificent reception. The Province of Entrerios, in the Argentine Republic, has declared against the gov-

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 23. The Spanish steamer Sancti Spiritus has

been lost on Cayo Petras. Crew saved. DeRodas telegraphs the killing of sixty-six insurgents, including eight chiefs and two Americans. Regent Serrano's nephew was badly wounded.

Colonel Berzel reports the killing of twentyfive insurgents.

A dispatch from Caraccas, May 9th, states that General Blanco captured Caraccas. The city was considerably damaged by the artillery fire. Five hundred persons were killed. The new government has abolished duties and reduced the tariff seventy per cent.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, May 23. Late dispatches from Bombay state that nearly one-half of the cotton now shipped from Indian ports goes by way of the Suez Canal. Only a small portion, however, reaches England. The bulk of the cetton so shipped goes to various ports in the Mediterranean.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association have congratulated the Brazilian minister upon the increased production of Santos cot-

THE DISASTER AT LA CROSSE.

NEW YORK, May 23. A special dispatch from La Crosse to the Democrat says that the loss by the recent fire will exceed fifty men, women and children, and that the railroad and steamboat managers are anxious that the number burned and drowned shall not be known. Of the crowd of emigrants aboard the ill-fated steamer but few west saved.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Albany Argus, of this morning, makes the Democratic majority in the State EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND.

* SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The steamer Benicia has arrived at Rio Ja neiro-all well. She felt two earthquakes, followed by heavy meteoric showers, in latititude 100.00, longitude 24.02.

A New York dispatch says that the executive officers of the Adams's Express state that the reported sale of the State Road to Adams's Express Company is wholly without founda-

From a recent exhibit of the business of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, it appears that the receipts for cable dispatches for nine months, ending 31st of January last, were about \$600,000, and that the expenses were about \$600,000, and that the expenses were comparatively merely nominal, not much exceeding \$60,000—so that there was a net profit of nearly 90 per cent. of the receipts. The effect of the reduction of charges which was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a was made in August last from £2 to £1 l0s ter a was a w message of ten words, was a decrease in the daily average of receipts from \$3000 to \$2300. The receipta of the last three months have averaged about \$2400 a day, at which rate the net profits for the current year will exceed \$750,000. Even at this moderate rate, the cable will, in the course of a lew years, be able to reduce its tolls so as to bring its advantages within reach of the people.

Time's Changes-The Village of Manassas To-day.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] MANASSAS, VA., May 5. Could one of Bonham's men stop to-day on the plains of Manassas, he would not recognize the old site of Camp Pickens, nor the old base of supplies of the Army of Northern Virginia. Wonderful changes have occurred in the appearance of this region during the past decade; metamorphoses without parallel in American history. A traveller, just before the war, speaks of the town as consisting of a low wooden depot, a dingy saloon, and a half dozen of houses, on a broad and monotonous plain. When General Bonham came up this way in 1861, he saw the strategic value of the junction of the railroads, and rested here with his three South Carolina regiments, while the flames of Secession were crackling all over the South, and thousands after thousands of recruits came flocking into the nucleus-point of Camp Pickens. Men came out from frightened Washington, three hundred at one time, to join the gathering army, until finally the Palmetto flag was exchanged for the standard of the Confederacy, or carried side by side with it, just as the opposing Pine-tree flag of Massachusetts was borne with the other standard. There was a great population suddenly transferred to these quiet fields, from city and hamlet and farm-house of the South, sternly and patiently preparing for a coming day, how soon none could know, when the dread arbitration of war would decide their cause. When that day came, it was an exciting one in the new city of canvas. Its guards and garrison joined the columns retiring from Centreville, on the banks of Bull Run, and all through that long, hot Sabbath of midsummer the roar of cannon and the crash of musketry rolled across the plains to the ears of the provost men, and the number of wounded came pouring thicker and faster from the field, until all accommodations were full. Then came that fearful moment when three or tour shattered regiments came drifting through the fields and roads in a great cloud of fugitives, broken and disheartened, probable precursor of a general route. A train stopped far above the junction-Elzey's men pour out of it-form, and sweep across the fields; and the rout is stayed, the

tables are turned, and old Camp Pickens, reor-

ganizing its wearled fugitives, breaks into

cheering and triumphal salvos from captured For eight months thereafter the depot of supplies for the army, great forts grew up about it, and miles of redoubts and redans defended its outposts at Centerville and Fairfax. One or two of these field-works were garrisoned by that jaunty corps of naval artillery, not a few of whose members were from Charleston and Savannah. These horse marines and "sea fencibles" were so handy with the big guns, as to command the admiration of the army-and it would have fared ill with a storming party who should have tried conclusions with these soldlef tars. But Manassas was demurely evacuated without a trial of arms, and served for long after as a depot for the magniloquent Pope-not as his headquarters, of course, for we all remember that that was "in the saddle." He was the gentleman who proposed to walk right through Virginia, without being encumbered with "lines of retreat and bases So General Jackson, doubting of supply." Thomas that he was, swung in behind him at Manassas, and found as fine and costly a base of supplies as the Southern torch had ever little stampede here by the horses of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, who persisted in carrying their six hundred riders away into the Washington fortifications. Sagacious horses! happy masters! Then two Ohio infantry regiments, at Union Mills, thought they would go up to the junction and investigate a little. General Stuart persuaded thom to make a short stay and a speedy exit. A day or two after, the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of New Jersey thought that they would show the Americans, Federal and Confederate, what foreign troops could do. So they started from Alexandria to find out what was up at Manassas; but they stopped at Burke's Station, and in a few minutes became sadder and wiser Jerseymen, under the iron admonitions of the Confederate flanking column there awaiting them. The brigade was "ent to pieces," as the official report has it, but most of the "pieces" reached Alexandria, pulling the biggest kind of a raw-head-and-bloodybones panic after them. Meantime the Army of the Potomac was being beaten in detail; Rickett marched into Manassas with his ragged veterans of the Cedar Mountain stampede, and united with King, who had just been thrashed at Bull Run-massing the two bewildered divisions over the track, and resting on their arms. The next day King formed line again, and at sunset moved down into the battle. only to see his weary and disheartened men

once more. During this complication of combats Manas sas reached her lowest ebb of misfortune. It was a broad scene of smouldering, destruction and desolation. Dead horses lay thickly where the cavalry and light batteries had been en gaged-half-buried corpses emitted horrid and pestilential effluvia, shattered wagons and the wreck of retreat strewed the roads, and the only edifice visible was a rude little telegraph shanty, close by the track, whose rails were torn up or bent into all shapes by the great trains burning upon them.

broken, after a short struggle, and in full re-

treat over the fields. The great incohesive

and disjointed army gave back that night, and

the plains and valleys' settled into quietude

From this terrible waste and ruin let us turn to a fairer sight-the Manassas of to-day. It is a pretty village of over a hundred houses, grouped about the depot, with broad streets in good condition, lined with residences, stores, smithles, and all the offices of a considerable population. Many of these houses are neat and tasty, some are even elegant, and the hotel is a pleasant spacious one indeed-while queenly Religion has built her temple on a grassy lawn at the end of a fine street. The inhabitants are mostly from the North, a sturdy, hard-working yeomanry, bringing down those habits of industry and sobriety which have made a garden-land of even cold and rocky New England. Their principles are also of the North, but this does not trouble the good Virginians who have settled among them, for they are pr making a political colony; they came down on the borders of the Sunny South to make homes for themselves, not to become office-holders. So the fields, as far as the eye can reach, are under cultivation, the young wheat is breaking through the ground, and all the busy activi-

Young trees are slowly growing up, to miti-

local paper dispenses the tidings of the day, and indulges in occasional strains of prophetic enthusiasm, which would be worthy of Duluth

Poussin has a painting of a shaft and beautiful vale, with all the tender grace of a pastoral Eden, a sparkling rill dimpling down through a velvet sward, by fair flowers and stately trees. But in the back-ground is an ancient tomb, with the inscription "Et in Arcadia ego." Thus, through all the rural beauty and freshness of the fertile plains, there rises a grimly embrasured battery, glooming over the western bounds with the same silent significance-sole memorial of the dread days when the grandest armies of a continent were surging in destroying waves about and to wards this petty station. This is monument enough—the proud story is all told by this great hieroglyph of war. . PELERIN.

OUR POLICY.

The Office of the June Convention.

[From the Columbia Phœnix.] The great purpose, as we understand it, of the June Convention, is to promulgate, in an authoritative way, the liberal basis upon which we propose to engage in the work of political reform, and secondly, to bring together in ef-fective combination the elements of opposition ruling faction. This is an important There is at present in South Carolina le difference of opinion as to the neceswork. There is at present in South Carolina but little difference of opinion as to the neces-sity of a free and frank recognition on our part of the Fitteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. Rocheforts, no doubt, we have reconcilables, no doubt, there are. But the rreat mass of the whites of the State are not ed to neglect the real and attainable in the effort to reach the sentimental and the im-

The June Convention, to give itself power, must, therefore, reaffirm the liberal sentiments embraced in the resolutions of the press con-ference. Its second object, it occurs to us, ference. Its second object, it occurs to us, should be to crystalize, in organization, the work of reform. As a means to this end, we ourse, the question will come up as to a State This question the convention will determine for itself. It will determine the time, the character, the question of the nomination. It will do what is deemed best or the public cause that it has at heart. After organizing the forces at its command, the convention will hold its power for future contingencies, or it will concentrate it at once promptly and earnestly upon a given point. We are not disposed to apticipate the course of this convention. Let it be a full convention o the people of the State, that favor the cause of industrial and political activity, and that believe in the efficiency of action. We are aware of the fact that some of our associates in political sympathy deprecate a general canvass for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governorship. They seem to hold that the political body that we oppose should be left to disintegrate. But there are who are not disposed to wait for this slow process, and who have little faith

for this slow process, and who have little faith in "mastely inactivity."

For ourselves—for the "do-nothing" policy we would substitute the "do-something" policy. For "masterly inactivity" we would substitute a "devouring activity"—just such an activity as the Imperial government recommended to the French people when the Plebiscite was submitted to the popular vote.

It may be well for each county to adopt just such a line of policy as shall result in its best possible representation in the Legis'ature. But as for the general ticket, we deem it essential that we should go before the people

sential that we should go before the people and make the issue with any one who shall be put forth as the representative of the ruling egime. Let the darts of truth be sent here and there. Let the lightnings of popular indig-nation flash about the eyes, and let the thun-ders of popular condemnation be heard about the ears of the cerrupt crew that now walk the the ears of the corrupt rew that how was the stage in all the insolence of guilty power. This will do the State good. It will purify the air. It will sow the seeds of success in the future. We cannot be wrong. We must bend the state of the We must press our immigration and direct trade scheme. We must build our railroads, erect our factories, and cultivate our crops. We must extend our hearty welcome to the honest settler from abroad. We must cultivate peace and harmony and good under standing between the honest of all classes But we must also make a prompt, spirited and effective effort in the interests of Political Re-

form.
In our judgment it is with the weapon of action—of lawful, fair, legitimate, but spirited action—that we are to cut the Gordian knot of our complications. Nor can we accomplish much in the line of reform without organiza-tion and concert of action. We are told that the Democratic organization of this State must no longer be essayed If those who are re-sponsible for this thought shall exercise as much efficiency in building up, as they have shown in striking down, we would soon be able to congratulate the State upon a new organization ready to enter upon the work of redeeming the fortunes of the commonwealth. Let the people in the June convention decide upon the canvass. This will suggest to us all the path of duty, and bring good men of all parties on a common ground, and put them in a common line of action. We are for moving n right lines, but as for the method of reform et us adopt any and all modes "justified by

Be up and Doing

[From the Barnwell Sentinel.] No wonder senator Cain and the leading Radical journal of the South denounce in strong terms the corruption of the men of heir party, now ruining the State. Every man who has a grain of honesty, or spark of virtue, or who owns an acre of land, should be up and doing, and work bravely, honestly, earn-estly, untiringly, to unite the people to save the State, by driving out these worse than highway robbers. Let these worse than highway robbers. Let them go to work now and work uncessingly, until the last vote is polled to rid the State of those insatiate plunderers. It is not a question of party triumph, but of State salvation, in which all are alike interested, and the appeal is made to all, white and black, irrespective of party. It is made to every voter in the State, who arefers honest intelligent men in office, to who prefers honest, intelligent men in office, to rogues and blockheads. But if the people will not take interest enough in public affairs to come together when a public meeting is called, to counsel for the public good, may we not be excused for feeling gloomy and despondent

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE. . .

The Pneumatic Tube over Four Hun dred Miles Long-Seventeen Seconds from London to Glasgow.

describes the operation of a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London. Probably few of our readers are aware of the existence of the process by which messages and packages are almost instaneously transmitted between

these two cities. I had occasion to send a telegram to London the other day, and in a few minutes received a reply which led me to suppose that a seri-ous error had been committed by my agents, inous error had been committeed, in agets, involving many thousand pourds. I immediately went to the telegraph office and asked to see my message. The clerk said, "We can't show it to you, as we have sent it to London." "But," I replied, "you must have my original paper here; I wish to see that." He again said "Wo we have not got it; it is in the postpaper here; I wish to see that." He again said, "No, we have not got it; it is in the post-office at London." "What do you mean?" I asked. "Pray, let me see the paper I left here an hour ago." "Well," said he, "If you must see it, we will get it back in a few minutes, but it is now in London." He rang a beli, and in five minutes or so produced my message, rolled up in pasteboard.

It seems that for some months there has existed a pneumatic telegraph betwirt Glassow

through the ground, and all the busy activities of the farm are in cheerful progress.

Young trees are slowly growing up, to miti-

THE FAMOUS FIELD OF MANASSAS.

gate and soften the present bald aspect of the place—the germs of future gardens brighten here and there in spots of floral brilliance and beauty—new houses are rising on newly acquired estates for the homes of future generations of the tube, and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube, and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube, and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube, and made a slight rumbling noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rangeling for seventeen seconds. noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rang beside me, indicating that the scroll had arriv-ed at the general postoffice, four hundred miles ed at the general postomice, four numered miles off! It almost took my breath away to think of it. If I could only go to Boston with the same relative speed, you might count on my passing an evening every week at No. 124 Beacon street, and returning home to sleep. Who knows but we may be conveyed in this marvellous manner before many years?

Perhaps you are aware that there has been always the between the General Postoffice in

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1870.

a large tube between the General Postoffice in London and the station in Eustace square in operation for a number of years. The mall bags for the north are all sent by this conveyance, so that the posterior received later than the posterior received later than the posterior received later. ance, so that the postoffice receives letters up to a few minutes before the train leaves, three miles off. The transit takes less than two se-conds! Surely this is an age of wonders.

THE METHODISTS OF COLUMBIA.

Eloquent Appeals in their Behalf.

In the Methodist General-Conference at Memphis on Thursday last-

Dr. Shipp spoke of resolutions of sympathy passed by the last General Conference, affecting the church at Columbia, S. C.; of its suffer ing at the hands of war; of its former prosing at the hands of war; of its lormer prosperity; its boundless liberality; of the generosity of its members. He said that of all sufferers in Columbia, the Methodist Church bore the most grievous calamities. The church building was reduced to ashes, the homes of its members were burned, and all their property swept away. The congregation is too poor to rebuild their house of worship, and have only a little chanel inadequate to the

too poor to require their nouse of worship, and have only a little chapel inadequate to the wants of the congregation.

Dr. Sehon moved the adoption of a resolution providing for a concession of all that is asked by the netting.

by the petition.

Dr. Smith, of South Carolina, said that the church spoken of had suffered as none others. Its people were poorer than those of any church or city in the South, and that South Carolina was in the worst condition of any in the South. The difference in the social and industrial condition of the two States, South industrial condition of the two states, south Carolina and Georgia, was most strongly marked and palpable. In Carolina the people were still trodden under toot by the harshest task-masters, who held offices with not the remotest idea of promoting ends of public good. They only sought to oppress and rob the people and gather wealth for themselves. The ownership of real estate in Columbia becase property a house that is rented for gets poverty. A house that is rented for six hundred dollars is taxed five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Columbia, once famed for the intelligence, public and private morals of its people, and for the and private morals of its people, and for the genius, learning and eloquence of individual citizens, whose loity character and many virtues gave tone to society, is reduced to the utmost straits of poverty, and subjected to every process designed to degrade and destroy. The tasteful scholarship of Legare, the matchless moral and intellectual grandeur of Calhoun, the splendid oratory of Preston and McDuffle, once made Columbia the abiding place of all that made life delightful. The condition of the rulned city to-day presented a mournful conrulned city to-day presented a mournful con-trast with its pristine glory and splendor. It is sad and slokening to contemplate the present and dream of the past. Of wealth there is sad and stokening to contemplate the present and dream of the past. Of wealth there is none, and poverty in its rags and gaberdine has invaded alike the palaces of the rich and hovels of the poor. Indigent as are these people, they are generous to the last degree. They share with one another the little that is left them, and widows and orphans are not forgotten by those who have more than the absolute wants of life deand orphans are not forgotten by those who have more than the absolute wants of life demand. The little chapel they occupy as a place of worship will not contain the congre-gation that often gathers about its doorway. gation that often gathers are of buildings of and they often secured the use of buildings of the Bapother denominations, especially of the Bap-tists, who had been very kind. Bishops Ca-pers, Dunwoody and other great thinkers and orators of Methodism, sleep in the churchyard Their monuments had been overhard by. Their infoluments had been diver-thrown or destroyed by bloody, red-handed war, and descration and horrible outrage and insufferable calamities marked every feature of the church's fortunes. Will not those more blest in abundance help those so utterly impoverished? The sympathies of this flourishing city would be touched if it may listen to a ing city would be touched if it may listen to a simple recital of woes which have befallen the church at Columbia.

and most learned men. The character of the congregation, its virtues and Christian worth, had not been too highly colored and there can was many in an Christian virtues. Many of its strongest members have fallen beneath the weight of terrible calamities, and the survivors are hardly able to live. There was once no limit to their generosity and deeds of Christian charity. Help them; they will soon be able to help themselves, and a church odifice verthy of the neonle will soon rise edifice worthy of the people will soon rise from the ashes of that which was destroyed.

Mr. McAnnally spoke with tearful eyes he said that each member of the conference should forward a sum for the purpose of re-building the Columbia church and erecting a memorial worthy of the fame and virtues of

It was proposed to amend the pending pro-position by inserting the words "all other churches in like condition." It was stated that at least fifty Methodist churches had shared the same fortunes with that of Columbia.

Dr. Marshall suggested the adoption of a general system, like the Wesleyan, for church

The matter will be taken up again.

A FUNNY DEVELOPMENT.

A Politician's Eulogy on Himself.

There is a very flerce contest raging in Washington over the office of Mayor. The two candidates, Bowen and Emery, are both Radicals, and there is great division and bitterness in the party. The Chronicle champions Bowen, and the Republican and Star side with Emery. As is ever the case when friends fall out, angry passions rise to fever heat, and no mercy is shown to an adversary. Unluckily some of Bowen's present opponents were formerly his friends and intimates. This confidential relation put them in possession of his secrets, and one of these has been recently revealed, to the general hilarity of the public and the great confusion of Bowen. It appears that when Bowen set up for the mayoralty some years ago, he wrote a most extravagant eulogy of himself, got a col- the King, who never mingles with the multiored man to sign it, and had it issued as a cir- tude, attended. The Queen, too, was there, cular. This document, in the handwriting of and in tears. After the services at the church Bowen, fell into the hands of the Republican. which has recently published it, with the statement that the original, in the autograph of Bowen, is in its possession and subject to public inspection. The following passage may be taken as a fair specimen of what a modest man of the new era may say of himself: All this was done by Mr. Bowen from princi-

ile, without the remotest expectation of fee or reward, and I happen to know that he does not want any office or favor at your hands; that if he were the only one to be consulted he would retire to private life when he leaves the position he are reasonable. retire to private life when he leaves the posi-tion he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. But you and we, the Republicans of this city, can-not permit him to do this. He is, in my opin-ion, and in the judgment of the best men in Washington, the only man in our ranks who can command the entire vote of the party, and thus insure the election of a Republican mayor. I am proud to be able to say mayor. I am proud to be able to say that even the tongue of slander has been compelled to remain silent as it respects his morals and sterling integrity, and that, although many millions of government.

railroads.

-A number of young men have been appre ended for frequenting the London theatres in female clothing, one of whom is said to have een mistaken for the Duchess of Manchester. Westminster Palace will seat but 400 of its 658 Parliamentary representatives, and during

mportant debates peers and commoners sit -A Belgian was recently hung by mistake in Bruges, and as a slight recompense to his

wife, the generous-hearted government have

accorded her free permission to beg. -In the discussion which is going on in England in reference to the recent horrible instance of Greek brigandage, it is distinctly charged that the affair is due to the direct encouragement of the constituted authorities, nd that even some of the ministry are not above suspicion in the matter. One-half of the members of the National Parliament, it is aleged, are more than suspected of complicity with brigandage, and some of them, it is said, are actually retired members of the profes

...The bombs which were alleged to have been nanufactured for the destruction of the Emperor Napoleon were filled with a new fulminating powder as dangerous to the maker as to his victim. The substance was unknown up to the present, and is formed of twenty parts of chloride of potash, ten of prussiate of potash, and five of sulphur in powder. The slightest friction, pressure, or shock, produces an ex plosion of fearful violence. Competent persons, who have examined the projectiles, consider them terrible engines of destruction, but most unfit for assassinating a person in a carriage. They would have to be thrown from an elevated position, and from the form of the shell and the force of explosion, it is thought that the debris would not rise, but sweep along the ground. Flung from a barricade into a close column of troops, the effect would be fearful.

-Among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, leapyear is eternal. When a young woman feels a tender passion for a young man, she seeks him at the residence of his parents, and addresses him as follows: "The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolu tion to come, and beg you, with all due hu mility, to accept me for your spouse." She then addresses the father and mother, and solicits their consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, she declines to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parents of the young man never put the young maidens away, if they still persist in their stay, believing that by doing so they would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads.

-Co-operative trading associations, we believe, have never been successful in this country, probably from want of good management One in England, the Civil Service Supply Association, we observe, has been more .ortunate having made sales during the third year of its existence to the enormous amount of more than a million and a half of dollars, and realized a net profit over of \$23,000, the whole of which was available for reducing the prices of Bishop Andrews approved the utterances of Dr. Smith. He had dedicated the church at Columbia, years ago, to the Most High. Capers was there, and many of the purest and best vately clubbed together to purchase wholesale groceries for distribution among themselves. The experiment proving successful, all membe no worthier object of our oen-acence. It was first in all Christian virtues. Many of its association: and in three years it has grown to association; and in three years it has grown to the magnitude indicated by the above statement of sales and profits in the last year. The remarkable success shows what may be done by such laudable combinations; and it confirms the axiom that small and quick returns are the true principle of commerce. -Witchcraft is not extinct. An old man in

England, nearly eighty years of age, after imagining or believing that he had for several years been bewitched, or overpowered as he called it, by one Mary Stevens, undertook, by the advice, as he said, of more than a hundred persons, to "fetch" the blood of the woman, so that he might overcome her. Embracing a favorable opportunity, he executed his bloodthirsty design. He did it, however, very mildly. Having met her in the market-place, he suddenly scratched her arm with a needle and caused it to bleed a trifle, but yet enough, as he conceived, to fulfil the mysterious law by which he was impelled. Disdaining to shed her blood in so ignoble a cause, the woman complained of him and he was arrested. He pleaded in excuse for the assault that such had been the power of the witchery the woman had exerted over him that for five years he had suffered afflictions of various kinds through her sorcery, sometimes having four diseases upon him at once, besides losing, in the meantime, tourteen canaries and fifty goldfinches.

He was fined two and sixpence and costs. -The funeral of the victims of the recent Greek massacre was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in Athens. The solemn service was held in the English Church in that city. All the resident ambassadors were present, the Archbishop of the Greek Church, and the entire Synod. All the officers and ministers of the Greek Government, and were over, they all followed the bodies to the cemetery. The King and Queen led the procession, and walked the entire distance, an act unprecedented in the history of Greece. About 8000 persons were collected between the church and the burial place. The King, in a long military cloak and helmed cap, with feathers, walked immediately behind the cofans, which were borne upon the shoulders of the marines, and covered with the national dags. The heads of seven of the brigands killed by the soldiers during the late encounter were displayed, strung in a line on a scaffolding in the Champ de Mars, where crowds of people went out to see them.

GREEK BRIGANDS

that even the tongue of slander has been compelled to remain silent as it respects his morals and sterling integrity, and that, although many millions of government funds have passed through his hands, not a dollar, nay, not even a single penny, has ever stuck to them, excepting, of course, his legal and legitimate salary. His honesty is proverbial, and it is this, my friends, and his acknowledged capacity, that have secured for him the many positions he has held under the government, of which we have heard so much. It was this that commended him to our sainted Lincoln, whose confidence he possessed to the There is a regular system of treating for

fullest extent, and from who he received, and now keeps as a sacred memento of that friend and martyr of liberty and humanity, more commissions than any other man living or dead. With his name on our banner success is certain, and who other but he will be sure to secure that object?

FOREIGN ITEMS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is said to be in danger from excavations of underground railroads.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is said to be in danger from excavations of underground railroads. livered to the chief in presence of all the band, who light a taper and examine the coins to see if they are good. The captive is then brought in, loosed from his ropes, his beard cut off, and then he is kissed by each robber on the cheek, while they all cry out several times 'Kailail' that is to say, "Begone, and be of good health." Should the robbers be besieged during the time of the bargaining, both captive and ransom are destroyed. The robbers' creat chief is to tarrife the people up bringgreat object is to terrify the people into bring-ing sufficient ransom; therefore when it is de-ficient, or the captive is too poor to pay at all, the most horribe cruelties are practiced.

There are several such cases known to have occurred quite lately. One man whose ransom was short of the sum named, was tortured, stripped naked, and slowly burned with a lighted fuse to such an extent that he can never recover. A boy of fifteen had his ears cut off from the roots because a hundred drachmic of the ransom were wanting. But cut on from the roots because a hundred drachmi of the ransom were wanting. But the most terrible account of all was as follows: Three peasants had been taken prisoners. Two of them were enabled, by the sale of their oxen, to make the prisoners of their oxen, to make up a sum sufficient to content the brigands. The third was a poor man and could pay nothing. He was condemned to death. He fell at their feet praying for mercy. "The law forbids it," was the answer.—Cassell's Magazine.

Millinery, Jancy Goods, &c.

M AD. LUZIER,

(DE TARIS,) FRENCH DRESS-MAKER

No. 214 KING STREET.

DRESSES AND MANTLES made in the lates Parislan style. Patterns cut and sold. may18

Clothing and Lurnishing Goods. NOW IS THE TIME.

GEORGE LITTLE & CO.,

Is the place to find the largest and best selected stock of Men's, Youths' and Children's CLOTH-ING ever offered in this market, and at prices to guit the times. Having determined to sell our Goods as low as can be purchased elsewhere, we would respectfully solicit an examination of our Our Stock of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING comprises the latest styles in Linen and Cassimere.
Also a fine and well selected assortment o
FURNISHING GOODS.

> GEORGE LITTLE & CO., No. 213 King street, below Market.

SPRING CLOTHING

> No. 219 KING STREET. CORNER OF WENTWORTH.

An extensive supply of SPRING CLOTHING made up expressly for the trade of this city, is been bought since the decline in gold. The aswear, and made up equal to custom work. This house will continue to deserve the wide reputa tion it has enjoyed for many years of "selling the best made Clothing in the city." In the stock

will be found the following: SCOTCH CHEVIOT WALKING COAT SUITS Scotch Cheviot Sack Coat Suits French Batiste Walking Coat Suits French Coating Walking Coat Suite English and American Melton Coat Suits Silk Mixed Coat Suits Plaid Cassimere Coat Suits

Blue Flannel Coat Suits French Bine and Black Tricot Cost Suits Oakes' Cassimere (all Wool) Coat Suits, at \$15 50.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. The largest and best assortment in the city, viz Walking Coat SUITS, Sack Coat Suits, and Fancy Knickerbocker Suits, for ages from 5 to 17 years of Meltons, Silk Mixed, Blue Flannels, Mixed Cas simere, Black Cloths, &c., of all qualities.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In this department will be found every style of Under-Garments for men's wear, such as: Gauze, Merino, Lisle Thread, Silk, Cotton and Per kale Undershirts

Jeans and Linen Drawers Silk Ties and Bows, Colored Silk Cravats and Scarfs French Kid Gloves, Beaver Gauntlets, Silk and Thread Gloves

Patent Shoulder Suspenders, Braces, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRTS AND COLLARS, Introduced by me in this city twenty-five years

ago, and since then selling them to the satisfac-

tion of all purchasers. Prices as advertised in Card.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Is supplied with Prench, English and American COATINGS, Meltons, Batiste, Scotch Cheviot, Silk

Mixed and Cloths, of a variety of shades.

CASSIMERES of the most select patterns of the season, Plaids, Stripes and Plain, which Good will be made up to order, in the well known good style always displayed at this House, and at med-

WHITE TURKISH HAREM VESTS. A new and elegant Garment,

Purchasers are invited to call and make

WILLIAM MATTHIESSEN. Cantain B. W. McTUREOUS, Superintendent. may2-1mo

IF YOU WANT SCHOOL AND TEXT BOOKS of all kinds, cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charles Charleston, S. C. dec

The safe, fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht "ELEANOR" will make two trips daily to Fort Sumer and the other points of historic interest in the harbor, leaving South Commercial Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Yacht can also be chartered for private parties on reasonable terms. For passage or charter apply next door south of the Mills House, or to the Captain on board.

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR

COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "SEA GULL,"
Dutton, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on SATURDAY, 28th May, at 5 P. M.
Making close connection with Bremen steamer.
(Ohio) of the 1st June.

ASP Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL O. TRENHOLM, Agent, may24-tuths3

No. 2 Union Wharves.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE REGULAR STEAM LINE-WEEKLY TO

PHILADELPHIA.

The Screw Steamship PROMETHEUS, prey, Commander, will sail for Phila-leiphia, direct, on FRIDAY, May 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Brown's South Wharf. Insurance by the steamers of this Line &

For Freight engagements, or Passage (cabin-\$16,) apply to WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, may23-mtuthf4 No. 1 Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK-TUESDAY.

The A1 side-wheel Steamship SOUTH
CAROLINA, Adkins, Commander, will
sail for New York on Tuzsdax, May 24th, at 6o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves,
connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.
The SOUTH CAROLINA will make close connection with Liverpool Steamship NEVADA of Messra,
williams & Guion's Line, sailing June 1st.
Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per
cent.

cent.
For Freight engagements, or passage, having very superior stateroom accommodations, all ondeck and newly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 28 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY. No. 1 Union Wharves.

may19-5

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

To accommodate the large VEGETA BLE BUSINESS offering by this steam line to New York, the Steamships are appointed to sail from Charleston as follows, arriving in New York on FRIDAY MORNING:
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, May 24, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, May 31, 6 o'clock, P. M.
SOUTH CABOLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, June 7, 8 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 14, 6 o'clock, P. M.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, June 14, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 21, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 28, 6 o'clock, P. M.
Transessee, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 28, 6 o'clock, P. M.
Travellers from interior points will note this temporary change of sailing days.

temporary change of sailing days.

Both the Steamships on this line are newly con-

WAGNER, HUGER & CO., General A

TYESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

MESS STORES ON SHORT NOTICE. Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

WM. S. CORWING CO., No. 275 King street, opposite Charles

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York. FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Saroll White, will sail from Charles Morning, at Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beautors WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the named Landings on her route to eston. J. D. AIKEN & OO.

ROR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VILLE AND LANDINGS ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain
George E. McMillan, sails every
MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Steamer "CITY POINT," Captain Fenn Peck,
sails every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Connecting with Steamer STARLIGHT for Enterprise.
Fare to and from Savannah \$3 each way, including berth and meals.

cluding berth and meals.

Through Tickets and through Bills of Lading for Freight given.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

Court Atlantic Wha TOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.)

VIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT. The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C: Carroll White, will leave Charles ton every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for

RETURNING: The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every RIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at leaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting

FISHING EXCURSION TO THE BLACK FISH BANKS.

The popular Steamer "SAMSON" will leave Boyce & Co.'s Wharf on Wednesday Morning, May 25, at 9 o'clock, for a DAY'S FISHING, returning in the evening.

Fare for the trip \$1 50. TULLY will be in attendance to furnish Re-Tickets can be obtained at A. O. STONE'S Store, East Bay, also TORCK'S "Our House," J. C. H. CLAUSSEN'S and STENHOUSE & CO.'S, and at the Office of HENRY CARD, Agent, may 20 Accommodation Wharf.

S. HANCKEL, M. D.,

DENTIST.

Has resumed the practice of his prof Rooms No. 225 King street, opposite Hase SPEAR'S Jewelry Store' jan25 8 t osite Hasel, over jan25 8 thstu TYPHAM'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG

A SURE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

One Dollar a Bottle. Sent by mail, postage:
paid, on receipt of price.

The Antidote is the best remedy that can be
administered in Mania-a-Potu, and also for all
aervous affections.

Dr. H. BAER. No. 131 Meeting street Agent for South Caroli